

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 7th October, 1887.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Nyáya Súdha* (Hardá), of the 5th October, in com-

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Reported offer of 60 *lákhs* of rupees to the Government of India by the Nizám, and the suggested restoration of the Berars to His Highness.

menting upon the reported offer of 60 *lákhs* of rupees by the Nizám during the next three years, to the Government of India, as his contribution towards the cost of the frontier defence,

observes that it is not known whether the offer is a voluntary one, or is made under some external pressure. The treasury of the Nizám, far from being full, seems to be rather empty, as is apparent from the fact of his borrowing money from native bankers. The offer however, shows how very loyal His Highness is to the Paramount Power, and that he is ready to help it with money even when he is himself in want of it. A few years ago, when there was danger of a Russian invasion, His Highness offered to assist the British Government with troops. Signal services were also rendered by his State to the British Government during the Mutiny. In view of all these loyal services and offers of the Haidarabad State, the British Government should also, on its part, make some suitable, substantial return to the Nizám, and should not simply



make a lavish shower of empty thanks. And what can be a more fitting return for the Indian Government to make to the Nizám than to take some monetary compensation from His Highness and restore the Berars to him, for which the late Sir Salar Jang tried his utmost in vain? [The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 4th October, says that having received repeated proofs of the loyalty of the State of Haidarabad to the British Crown, both in the present and past times, the Indian Government should now lose no time in restoring the Berars to the Nizám, and thereby remove a blot from its name. The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 1st October, highly praises the Nizám for the offer of pecuniary aid which His Highness has made to the Indian Government, and calls upon other Native Chiefs to follow the good example set by him.]

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kalákánkar), in its issues of the 5th and 6th October, adverting to the same subject, says that the Indian Government should not accept the offer of the Nizám.

Offer of the Nizám, and the suggested re-organization of native armies.

To do so will be against the terms of the treaties which the Indian Government concluded with the Native States. Under the terms of the treaties, the Indian Government, having taken upon itself to protect the Native States from foreign invasions, makes them pay to it fixed sums of tribute in the shape of the maintenance charges for the contingent forces which it keeps in them. Such being the case, on what ground can the Indian Government accept, or ask for, from a Native State, a further sum of money than that stipulated in the treaty concluded with it? It cannot be urged, with any plausibility, that as the Indian Government has, of late, been incurring a very large expenditure in making the frontier secure against an enemy, the Native States should at this time be made to pay a larger sum to the Indian Government than they have hitherto been doing, in order to meet the increased expenses on the frontier, inasmuch as during the time when the cost of the frontier defence was greatly diminished, the Indian Government



made no reduction in the sums which the Native States paid to it under the terms of their respective treaties. Moreover, if the Indian Government accepts the offer of the Nizám, whether made voluntarily or at the instance of Colonel Marshall, other Native Chiefs also, whether they have the means and will to do so or not, will be obliged to make similar offers to it, lest they should be suspected of wanting in loyalty to the Paramount Power. Instead of accepting any such offers of pecuniary aid from the Native Chiefs towards the cost of the frontier defence, the Indian Government should, as the *Pioneer* rightly advises, ask them to apply the offered money to re-organizing and making their armies efficient like the British forces. This will enable the Indian Government to have at its command a very large number of well-drilled and efficient forces at the time of danger. Again, when the native armies have been drilled and armed after the British system, the Indian Government can reduce its own forces, and thereby lighten the burden of taxes on its subjects. If the Indian Government has not, however, so much trust in the Native Chiefs as to feel itself justified in allowing them to bring their armies on the same level of efficiency with its own forces, without providing for some security against all possible danger from them, it might appoint some Europeans as principal officers in them.

A correspondent of the same paper of the 6th October, referring to the death of Maharání Dalíp Singh in London, says that it seems very probable that the grief of separation from her husband, and the ill-treatment which she received at a party during the Jubilee celebration in England, when some women insulted her by calling her husband a thief and herself a thief's wife, heavily preyed upon her mind and sent her early to the grave. It is a matter of great pity that the son of the Lion of the Panjáb should be obliged to wander about in foreign countries, and his wife pining in grief, and receiving open insults, should die of a broken heart in his absence !



Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 1st October, adverting to the death of His Majesty Wajid Ali Sháh, the ex-King of Oudh, says that as the British Government did not acquire possession of Oudh by virtue of conquest, it ought to continue the pension, in consideration of which His Majesty had ceded his kingdom, to his lawful successors.

Suggested continuance of the pension, granted to the late Wajid Ali Shah, to his successors.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Kánya Kubj Prakásh* (Lucknow), in its joint-issue for the months of August and September (received on the 7th October), states that the Primary classes in the Canning College, Lucknow, having been abolished in 1884, the Middle

Abolition of the Primary and Middle school-classes in the Canning College, and the suggested reduction in the rates of the tuition-fee in the Jubilee School, Lucknow.

class has also been abolished now. It is further rumoured that the Second and Entrance classes are also doomed. The abolition of the Primary and Middle classes in the Canning College has obliged many of the students to give up the prosecution of their studies. True, a Jubilee school has been started at Lucknow, but the rates of tuition-fee in that school are so high that men of ordinary means cannot afford to give their sons education there. The Jubilee school authorities would, under the circumstances, do well to reduce the present rates of the tuition-fee in their school.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd September, complains that Munshí Rám Kishen, Professor of Arabic in the Canning College, Lucknow, does not know enough of the language, of which he is designated Professor, to teach it to the students of the college, and challenges the Munshí to gainsay its statement by giving one or two lessons to the college students in Arabic before the members of the managing committee of the college.

Alleged inability of Munshí Rám Kishen, Arabic Professor, Canning College, to teach Arabic.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, expresses its approval of the selections of Fellows made for the Allahabad University, and requests the authorities to appoint also Munshí Durgá Prasád,

Suggested appointment of Munshí Durgá Prasád and Maulvi Faríd-ud-dín as Fellows of Allahabad University.



a pensioned educational officer of the North-Western Provinces, and Maulvi Farid-ud-din, the Subordinate Judge of Agra, as Fellows of the new University.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 1st October, contains

Circulation,  
181 copies.

Suggested introduction of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

a poem written in the form of a ballad, in which the writer, after moralizing on the inconstancy of the time, bitterly mourns the non-introduction

of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Hindí is the language of the villagers; is spoken in the bazárs; is, in short, the mother-tongue of all classes of the natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; yet no such Lieutenant-Governor ever comes to rule over the United Provinces, who would make Hindí, in place of Urdu, the language of the courts! Has the god Phœbus seen no European in the Civil Service of this country who is proof against flattery, and whom nothing could induce to swerve from the path of rectitude and strict justice? If he has, would that he pity the natives of the United Provinces and cause that noble civilian to be appointed ruler over them, so that he should listen to their just request and remove a life-long grievance of theirs! The writer then, in making a most pathetic appeal to Sir Alfred Lyall for the introduction of Hindí characters in the courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, addresses His Honor thus: "I pray thee, old father! do thou accede to this request of the natives at the eve of thy departure, and make thy name thereby."

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 30th September,

Circulation,  
950 copies.

Suggested punishment of zamindárs unlawfully resisting the execution of civil decrees given against them.

states that it frequently comes to its notice that when a money-lender has obtained a civil decree for possession of mortgaged or sold land against a zamindár, and, taking a civil court peon with him, goes to the village in which the land in question is situated, to be put in possession thereof in execution of the decree, the zamindár, calling together his



dependants, makes an assault on him, and sometimes beats him so severely that he dies of it. It is, however, a more common practice with the zamindár that he puts the money-lender in possession of the land before the civil court peon, but no sooner do the money-lender and the peon depart from the village than he again takes possession of the land and brings it under his own cultivation. The money-lender brings the charge of criminal trespass against the zamindár in a criminal court, which directs him to seek redress in a civil court. He files a suit in the civil court accordingly, and again obtains a decree for possession of the land in question. But when he again goes to the village to be put in possession of the land, he receives the same treatment from the zamindár as he did before. Such being the case, the Government should rule that zamindárs who maltreat the holders of decrees against them and refuse to give them possession of the lands for which the latter have obtained decrees from the civil courts should be treated as rebels against Government and punished accordingly; inasmuch as in resisting the execution of decrees given against them by the legally constituted courts, they virtually defy Government and rebel against it.

Circulation,  
140 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 30th September, states, on the authority of the *Madras Times*, that people suffer great inconvenience on account of the Postal Departments of the Indian and Nizám's Governments refusing to transmit, through their respective agencies, letters bearing the postage stamps issued by one another, and says that it does not at all approve of the underhand suggestion of the *Madras Times* to the Postmaster-General of Madras to advise the Government of that Presidency to take a lease of working the Haidarabad Postal Department. All that is needed to remedy the existing evil is that both the Indian and Nizám's Governments should order their respective Postal Departments to accept for transmission letters bearing one another's postage stamps, keeping an account of the postal charges which become due



to them from one another, and squaring the same in every six or twelve months. ))

A correspondent of the *Sirāju-l-Akhhār* (Jhelam), of the 26th September, states that, according to the rules framed in 1885 regarding petition-writers in the Panjáb, no

Circulation,  
350 copies.

Suggested modifications in the rules of 1885 regarding petition-writers in the Panjáb.

petition-writer can enter into either Government or private service without delivering over the license, entitling him to practice as a petition-writer, to Government, but that no provision has been made for the returning of the license to him, in case he resigns his service. Again, while it is provided in the rules that if a petition-writer is convicted of a criminal offence, he should be deprived of his license, no description of criminal offence is given ; so that the petition-writers are at present liable to be debarred from practice for the most petty criminal offences. The Chief Court of the Panjáb ought to make the necessary modifications in the rules in question.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, quotes an instance in which a native certificated midwife, who had assisted the wife of a poor Musalmán in her delivery, demanded Rs. 5 as her fee, and was, with great difficulty, induced to accept one rupee. The non-certificated native midwives not only assist native women in their delivery, but also rub oil on their persons and do other kinds of menial service to them for several days after the delivery, before they get eight annas or, at the most, a rupee. If the Government desires to make the certificated native midwives to be of service to natives, it should either itself pay them for serving the public, as it does the vaccinators, or it should, at least, fix such low rate of fee for them that even natives of ordinary means may be able to avail themselves of their services.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Alleged oppression of the Musalmáns of Hoshiarpur by the Deputy Commissioner during the late Muharram-Dasahra.

A correspondent of the *Qaisarí* (Jallandar), of the 31st September, complains that two of the witnesses who had refused to give evidence against Shaikh Mehr Ali, who was charged with causing a

Circulation,  
115 copies.



religious riot between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Hoshiarpur last year, were, during the late Muharram-Dasahra, unjustly seized and sent up as bad characters to the Deputy Commissioner, who exacted excessive securities and penal recognizances from them for keeping the peace during the festivals, and, further, fined one of them for an alleged contempt of his court. The object of the Deputy Commissioner in harassing the Musalmáns in this way seems to have been to strike a terror into them, and thereby indirectly prevent them from celebrating their Muharram this year. It is greatly to be regretted that Musalmáns, in spite of their extreme loyalty and hearty devotion to the British Crown, should be oppressed by local authorities in this way. The local authorities ought to regard both Hindús and Musalmáns with one eye, and should not show partiality to either class, especially in religious matters.

Circulation,  
850 copies.

The *Mullá Dopíázá* (Lahore), of the 26th September, publishes a picture, in which a man, called the British Government in India, is represented as hugging a woman, called its Hindú subjects, with one hand, and strangling a man, called its Musalmán subjects, with the other.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th September, states that one Pandit Kanhaiyá Lál, the Sanskrit teacher in the Municipal school, Jallandar, has been elected a Member of the Municipal Board, but that the latter asks the Pandit to resign his membership on pain of dismissal from his appointment in the school. This seems to be a strange rule of the Municipal Board, that it should refuse to admit an elected employé of it to its membership, unless he resigns his post under it. Moreover, the Pandit is a schoolmaster, and as a good deal of educational work has now been made over to the Municipal Board, the appointment of schoolmasters on them has become very necessary. The Jallandar Municipal Board should, therefore, modify its rules, if they debar its employés from becoming its members.



[The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), writing on the same subject, expresses its approval of the action of the Municipal Board regarding the admission of Pandit Kanhaiya Lal as its member, and says that in no case schoolmasters and doctors should be admitted as members of the Municipal Boards under which they immediately hold their appointments.]

#### RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The *Bhārat Jivan* (Benares), of the 3rd October, stating that goods and passenger trains have begun to run on the Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Benares from the 1st instant, says that the fort, near the termination of the bridge where a railway station is under construction, lies out of the haunts of the people, and that there are no houses for some distance round it. A short while ago, a bad character is reported to have robbed a passenger of everything he possessed, and to have thrown or attempted to throw him into the river from the bridge. Such being the case, the *Jivan* advises the Railway authorities to post a police-guard on the bridge, and thereby ensure the security of the life and property of the passengers.

Circulation  
2,000 copies.

A correspondent of the *Quisari* (Jallandar), of the 31st September, regrets to say that deferred telegrams have ceased to be delivered by telegraph peons, and are now distributed with the mail by the post-office peons. There are some places where letters are distributed only once a day, at about 7 or 8 A.M. In such places a deferred telegram received after the mail has been distributed will remain undelivered till next day, by which time a post-card could also reach the addressee of the telegram. The apparent motive of the Government in discontinuing the delivery of deferred telegrams by telegraph peons seems to be to oblige people to send higher class of telegrams. When the Government has introduced deferred telegrams, it should allow people to enjoy their benefit; and to do this, it should again order them to be delivered by the telegraph and not by the post-office peons.

Circulation  
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Circulation  
115 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Alam</i>	... Morádábád ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Husain	1887. ... Sep. 28th	1887. ... Oct. 5th	140 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-i-Ab</i>	... Láhore	"	"	Ayá Singh	... 30th	... 3rd	250
3	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	... Oct. 1st	... 1st	500
4	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh	... Sep. 28th & 30th & Oct. 3rd.	... 1st, 3rd & 6th.	"
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	"	Weekly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	... Oct. 4th	... 7th	63
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Rám	... Sep. 29th & Oct. 1st & 4th.	... 1st, 3rd & 6th.	3,000
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunár</i>	... Chunár	"	Weekly	Bajab Ali	... Oct. 4th	... 7th	215
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyár</i>	... Delhi	"	"	Muhammad-ul-dín	... 1st	... 6th	250
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbar</i>	... " "	"	"	Fakhrul-dín	... Sep. 30th	... 4th	150
10	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	... Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	... "	... "	200
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly.	Guláb Rái	... Oct. 1st & 4th	... 4th & 6th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
12	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	... 3rd	... 6th	85 copies.
13	<i>Asad</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ahmad Ali	... Sep. 30th	... 1st	240
14	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	... Benares	Hindi	"	Rám Kirshn Varmá,	... Oct. 3rd	... 5th	2,000
15	<i>Bharat Sudashá Pravarthak.</i>	... Farukhabad...	"	Monthly	Ganesh Prasád	... For September	... "	360



16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Oct. 1st	...	5th	...	250	"
17	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	" 3rd	...	"	...	425	"
18	<i>Danish-i-Hind</i>	Multan	"	"	Raj Nath	Sep. 21st & 28th	...	" 7th	...	120	"
19	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	"	"	Fazlu-l-din	" 28th	...	" 1st	...	315	"
20	<i>Dharm Jwan</i>	"	"	"	Brahma Das	Oct. 2nd	...	" 4th	...	300	"
21	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalankar	Hindi	Daily	Raja Rampal Singh	Sep. 30th to Oct. 6th	...	" 1st to 7th	...	181	"
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Sep. 28th & Oct. 1st	...	" 1st & 5th	...	100	"
23	<i>Jahna-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	Oct. 1st	...	" 4th	...	130	"
24	<i>Jubilee Gazette</i>	"	"	"	Ghasi Ram	Sep. 24th	...	" 1st	...	162	"
25	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	Oct. 1st	...	" 3rd	...	300 copies	"
26	<i>Kanya-Kubj Prakash</i>	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Balbhadra Misra	June to September	...	" 7th	...	501 copies (in-	"
27	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	Sep. 30th	...	" 1st	...	cluding 343 copies taken by Govern-	"
28	<i>Khair Khwakh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	"	Mir Hasan	Oct. 1st	...	" 7th	...	200 copies	"
29	<i>Khair Khwakh-i-Kashmir</i>	Lahore	"	"	Saig Ram	" 2nd	...	" 6th	...	400	"
30	<i>Khurshaid-i-Afaq</i>	Pilibhit	"	Tri-weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	Sep. 28th & Oct. 27th	...	" 2nd	...	200	"
31	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	"	"	Harsukh Rai	" 1st & 4th	...	" 1st, 4th & 6th	...	450	"
32	<i>Lattfu-l-Akhdar</i>	Gorakhpur	Hindi-Eng-lish	Weekly	Abdu-l-Latif	Sep. 30th	...	" 5th	...	150	"
33	<i>Marwad Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	"	"	Gobardhan Das	Oct. 3rd	...	" 7th	...	130	"
34	<i>Matla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Durga Prasad	1st	...	" 4th	...	47	"
35	<i>Mihri-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karimu-l-lah	Sep. 28th	...	" 1st	...	250	"
36	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	Lahore	Hindi	"	Mukund Ram	Oct. 3rd	...	" 6th	...	400	"
37	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	1st	...	"	...	100	"
38	<i>Mulki Shuhda</i>	Lahore	"	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	Sep. 26th	...	" 5th	...	1,725	"
39	<i>Mulla Dopidza</i>	"	"	"	Ala Din	"	...	" 2nd	...	850	"
40	<i>Naiyar-i-Asam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	Oct. 4th	...	" 6th	...	180	"



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdar</i>	Etawah	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Ruhu-l-lah Khan	Oct. 1st	Oct. 4th	180 copies.
42	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Jamnâ Dâs	Sep. 30th	" 1st	385 "
43	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Nârâyan	" 23rd & 30th,	" 4th	50 "
44	<i>Nizamu-l-Mulk</i>	Morâdsâd	"	"	Fahimn-l-din	" 30th	" 3rd	100 "
45	<i>Nâr Afshân</i>	Ludhiana	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 29th	" 2nd	690 "
46	<i>Naru-l-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	Oct. 1st	" 6th	306 "
47	<i>Nyâya Sudhâ</i>	Hardâ	M a r â t h i .	"	Bâsudeva Bhâskar	" 5th	" "	400 "
48	<i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	Lucknow	English. Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasâd	" 1st to 7th	" 1st to 7th	595 copies (in- cluding 94 co- pies taken by Government). 450 copies.
49	<i>Panjâbi Akhdar</i>	Lâhore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	Sep. 28th & Oct. 1st.	" 3rd & 5th	"
50	<i>Pâtis Khan</i>	"	"	Weekly	Abdu-l-Rahmân	" 28th	" 1st	400 "
51	<i>Patilâ Akhdar</i>	Patilâ	"	"	Din Muhammad	Oct. 4th	" 6th	365 "
52	<i>Qasari</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Ahmad Baksh	" 1st	" 4th	115 "
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